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on Saturday and daylight on Sunday, as the time between dark on Sunday and midnight. *Kroer v. People*, 78 Ill. 294.

In England "habitual drunkenness" is not cruelty in the eye of the law (N. B.—'Tis strange that justice should be blind and law a Polyphemus), so as to entitle a wife to divorce. L. R. 1 P. & M. 46.

As to the mode of selling, Richards, C. J., thought that selling a "bottle of brandy" for \$1.25 was selling by retail. *Reg. v. Durham*, 35 U. C. R. 508. And in another case Haggerty, C. J., said that he would assume that a sale of a "bottle of gin" at sixty cents was a sale by retail. *Reg. v. Stracham*, 20 C. P. 184. While in Illinois the court held that proof that intoxicating liquors were retailed "by the drink" warranted a finding that the sale was in "no larger quantity than a quart" (as restricted in the Ill. Rev. Stat. 1845). *Lappington v. Carter*, 67 Ill. 482. See also *United States v. Jackson*, 1 Hugh 531. The judges of this court clearly never heard of the Duke of Tenterbelly. Bishop Hall tells us that this famous nobleman, when returning thanks for his election, took up his large goblet of twelve quarts, exclaiming should he be false to their laws, "Let never this goodly formed goblet of wine go jovially through me," and then, says the historian, "he set it to his mouth, stole it off every drop, save a little remainder, which he was by custom to set upon his thumb's nail and lick it off, as he did."—Law Notes.

IN VACATION.

"If you are skilled in some particular pursuit, we shall be glad to permit you to follow it," said the warden kindly to the newly arrived prisoner.

"Thank you, very much," replied the convict, politely, "I'm an aviator."—Judge.

A One-Sided Quarrel.—"You admit you overheard the quarrel between the defendant and his wife?"

"Yis, sor, I do," stoutly maintained the witness.

"Tell the court, if you can, what the husband seemed to be doing."

"He seemed to be doing the listening."—Argonaut.

Saying too Much.—Commenting on the many and varied excuses offered for evading the draft, Provost Marshal-General Crowder remarked that most of the would-be slackers come to grief through talking too much.

"They remind me of the young fellow who, on the spur of the moment, asked a girl to marry him.

"‘Yes,’ replied the girl.

"After waiting for five minutes for him to say something more, she said:

"‘Well, what have you got to say?’

"‘Nothing,’ replied the young man. ‘I’ve said too much already.’"
—Washington Star.

Arguing with the Law.—The crack player of the police cricket team was batting. Along came a slow ball which the sturdy batsman punished, severely, and ran accordingly. He got home comfortably before his wicket was knocked down, but was declared out.

"Why," exclaimed the indignant limb of the law, "I was a yard past the wicket."

"Maybe," said the umpire, "but it ain't what you say, it's what I say; and I say you're out."

"But——," began the irate P. C.

"Now do you remember," interrupted the umpire, "saying to me about a month ago, ‘Don't argue with the law’? Well, you was the law then, and I was run in. Now," he added triumphantly, "I'm the law, and you're run out."—St. Louis Star.

BOOK REVIEWS.

All book reviews are by the Editor-in-Chief unless otherwise expressly stated.

Liquor Prohibition. By Archibald Douglas Dabney, B.L., Judge of the Corporation Court of Charlottesville, Virginia, formerly Commonwealth's Attorney, United States Commissioner, and a Member of the Editorial Staff of the Michie Company, Law Publishers, Charlottesville, Virginia. 1920. Price \$6.00, delivered.

As Judge Dabney says in his very modest preface, this book is not in any sense a treatise, but it is a complete collation of all decisions considering prohibitory statutes containing provisions similar to the provisions of the Federal Act. This is the first book upon this subject now so much—and we fear hereafter so much more to be—before the courts and the public. Judge Dabney has made a careful collation of every case upon every point connected with the law on this subject. He has not only collated cases relating to the provisions of the Federal Act but of prohibitory statutes containing provisions similar to them. We can imagine no book of any greater value to the practitioner who may be called